

Joao Coelho  
For the CHIPS Collaboration

# STATUS OF CHIPS

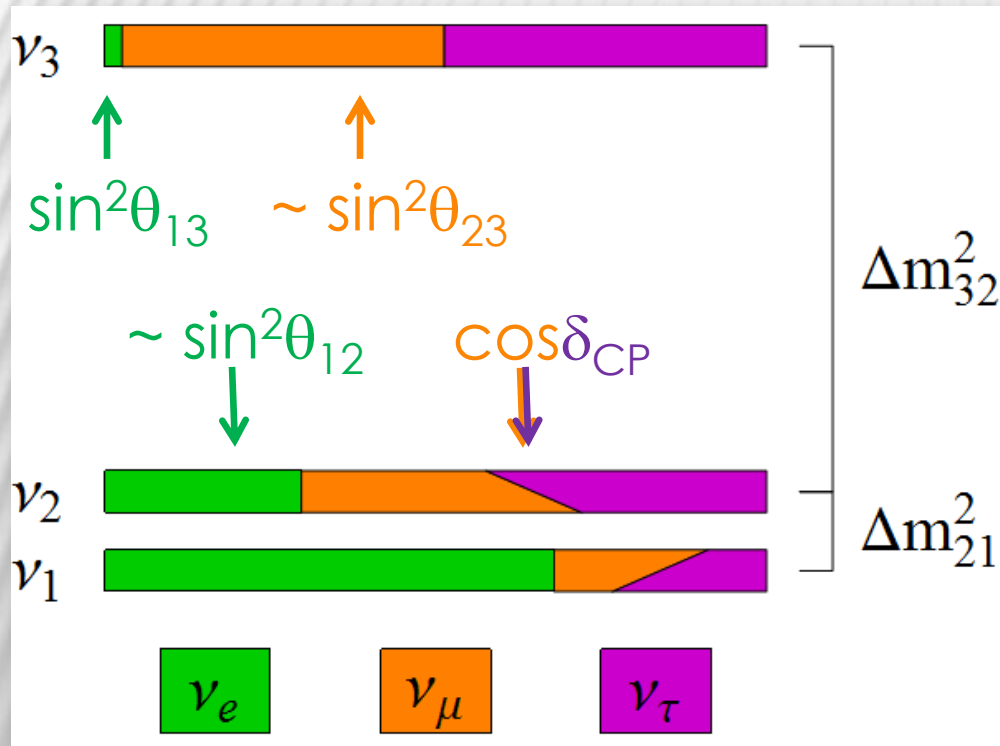


**Tufts**  
UNIVERSITY

# NEUTRINO OSCILLATION

- 3 mixing angles ( $\theta_{12}$ ,  $\theta_{13}$ ,  $\theta_{23}$ ) and 1 phase  $\delta_{CP}$
- $\delta_{CP}$  creates difference between  $\nu$  and  $\bar{\nu}$  (CP violation).  
**Currently unknown.** (Some hints)

## Simple QM



$$|\nu_\alpha\rangle = \sum_i U_{\alpha i} |\nu_i\rangle$$

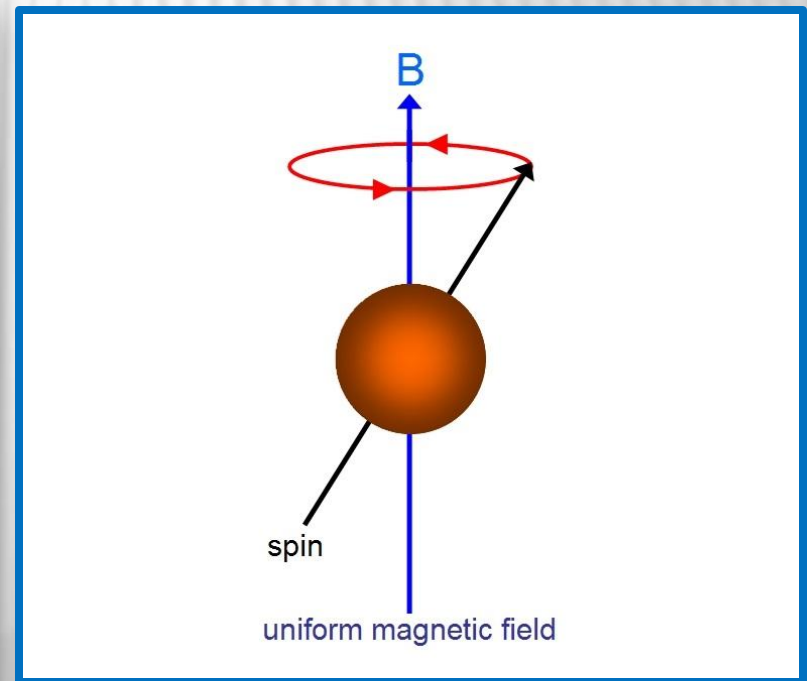
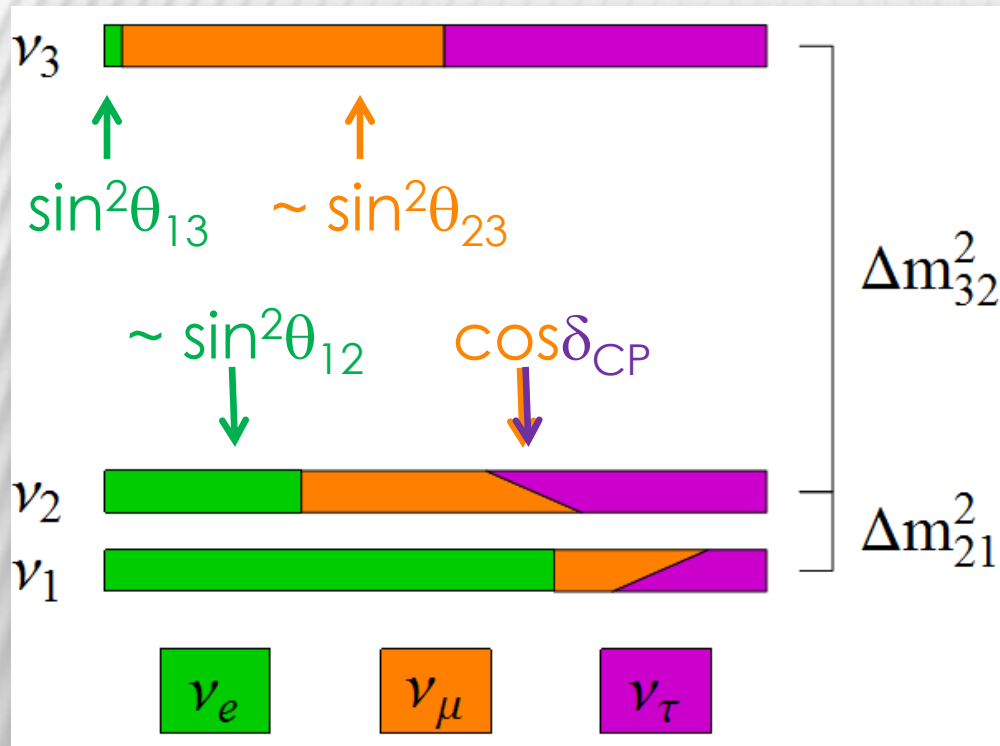
$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta) = \left| \langle \nu_\beta | e^{-iHt} | \nu_\alpha \rangle \right|^2$$

$$H.t \sim \Delta E.L \sim \frac{\Delta m^2 L}{2E}$$

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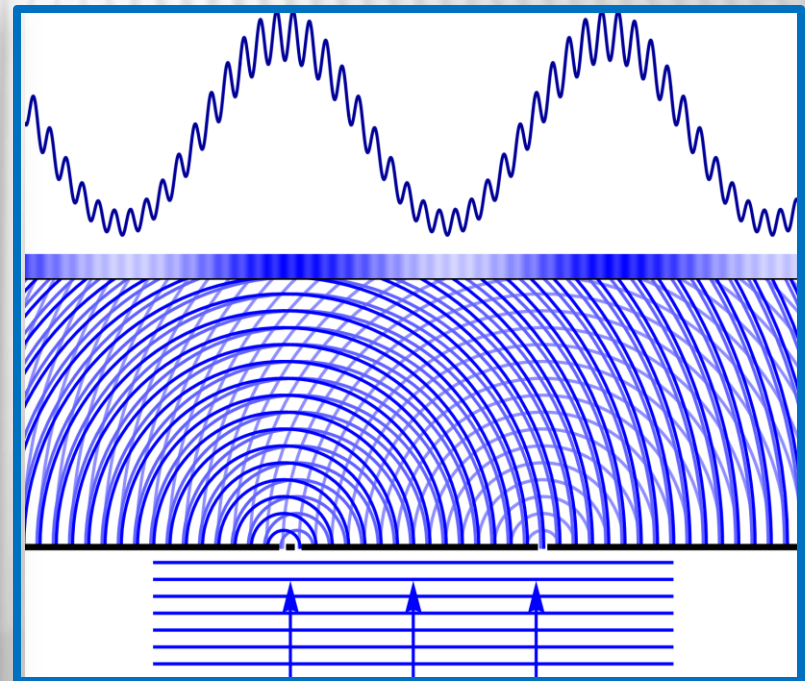
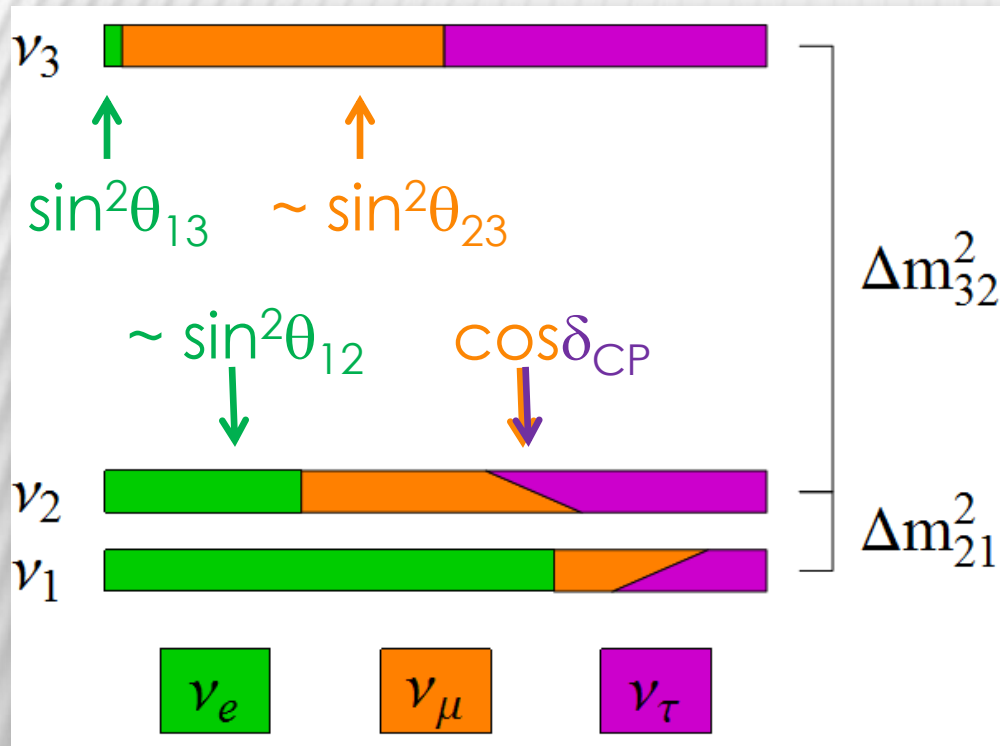
## Simple QM



# NEUTRINO OSCILLATION

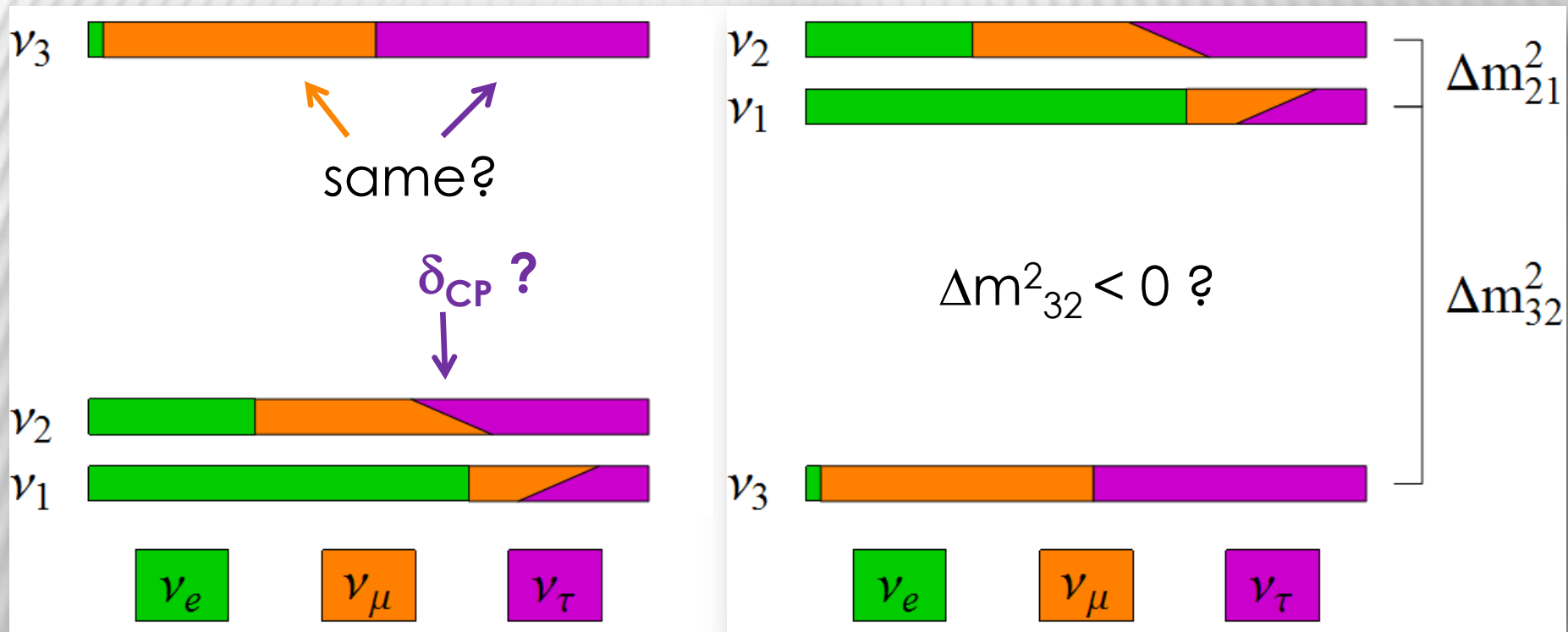
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## Simple QM



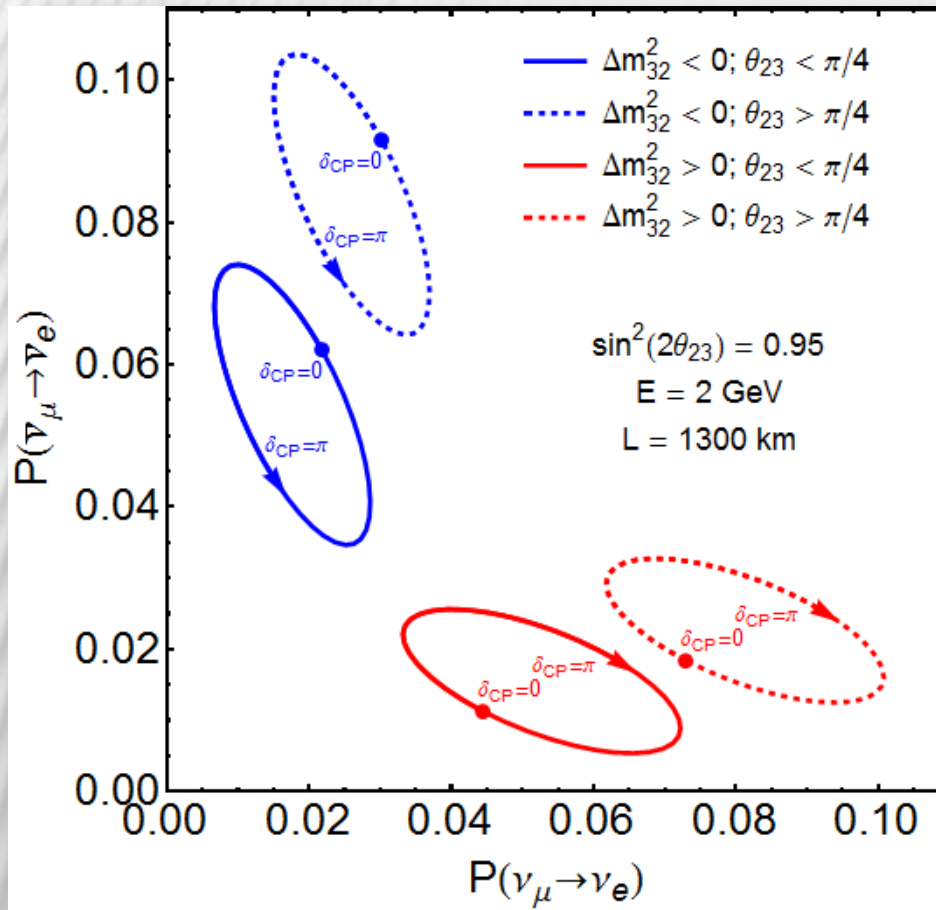
# MISSING PIECES

- Do neutrinos and antineutrinos oscillate the same? ( $\delta_{CP}$ )
- What is the mass ordering? (Mass Hierarchy)
- Is  $\theta_{23} = \pi/4$ ? Underlying symmetry?



# THE POWER OF NUE APPEARANCE

## DUNE

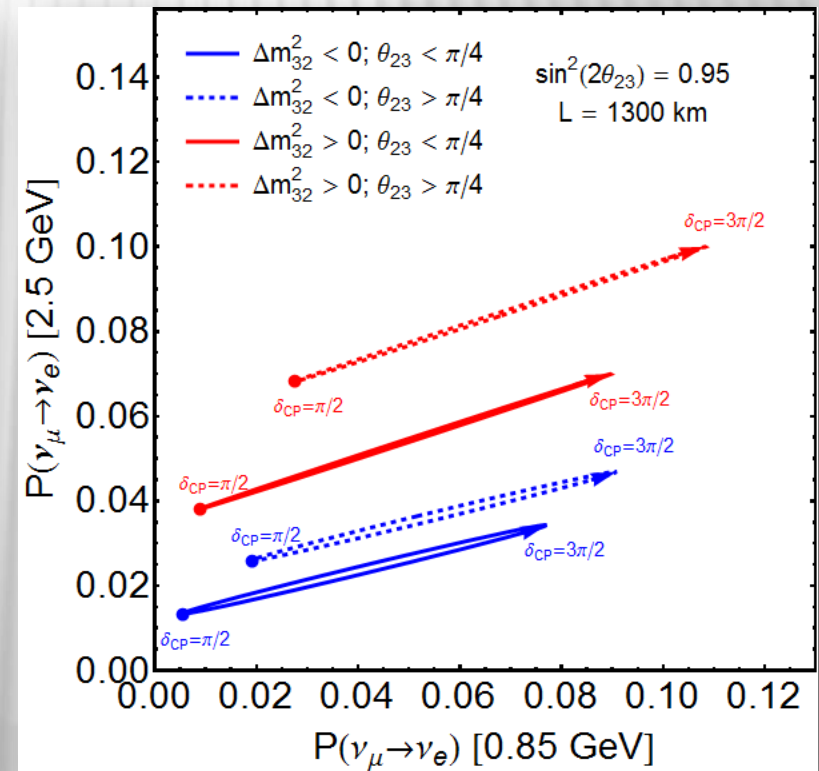
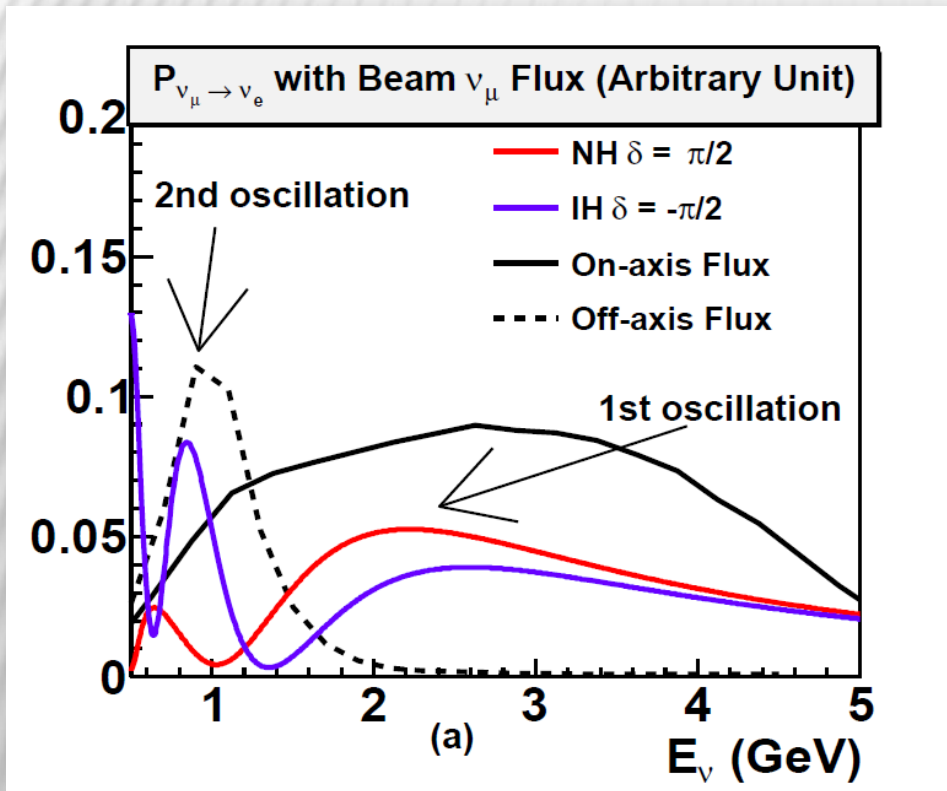


- Tease apart degenerate solutions
- Measure all remaining parameters
- Works best with multiple baselines and energies



# COMPLEMENTARY

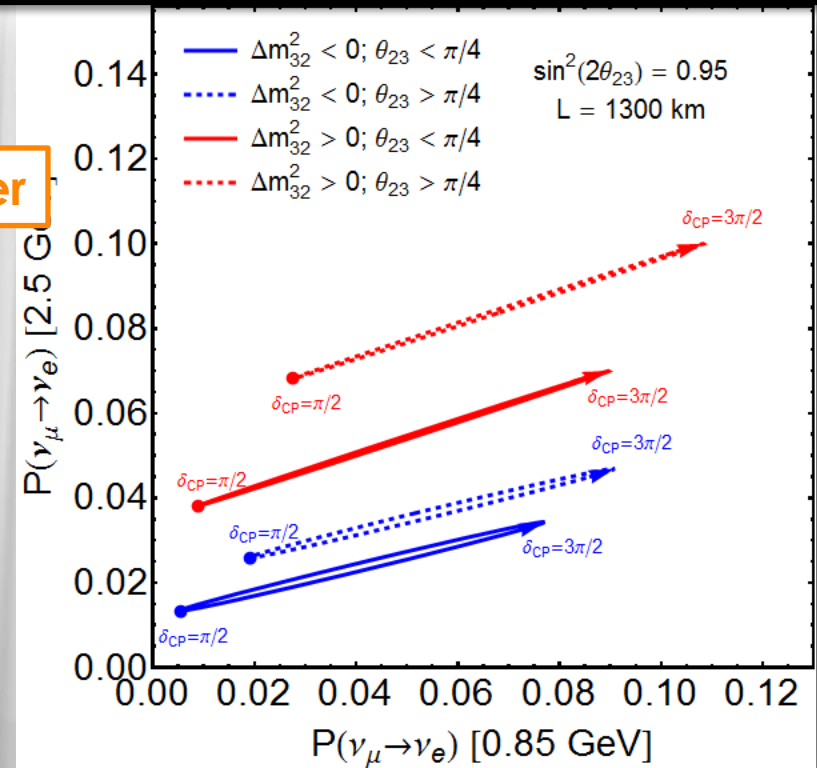
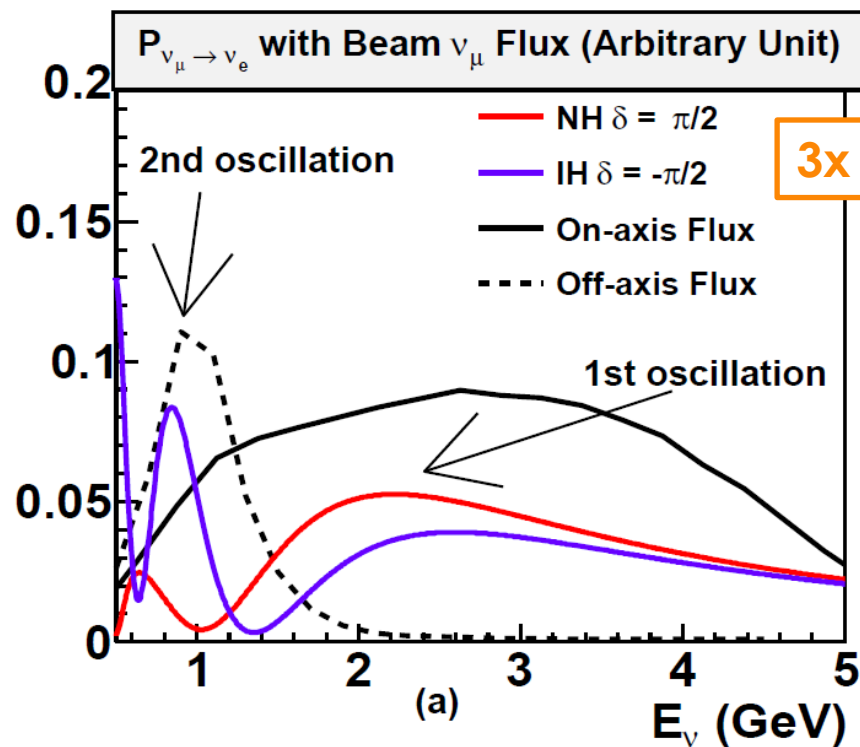
- Comparison between  $\nu_e$  rates at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> max.
- Significant extra power to resolve degeneracies



CPV ← • → CPV  
No CPV

# COMPLEMENTARY

$$\mathcal{P}(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e) \approx \sin^2 \theta_{23} \sin^2(2\theta_{13}) \sin^2 \Delta_{\mu e} \pm \tilde{J} \sin \delta \sin \Delta_{21} \sin^2 \Delta_{\mu e} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta_{21})^2$$



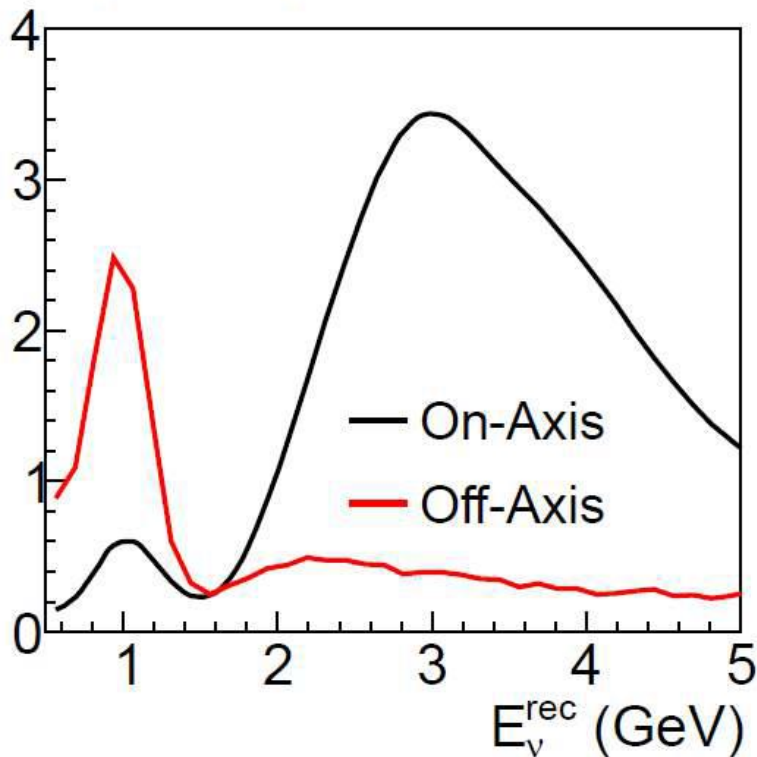
CPV ← • → CPV  
No CPV



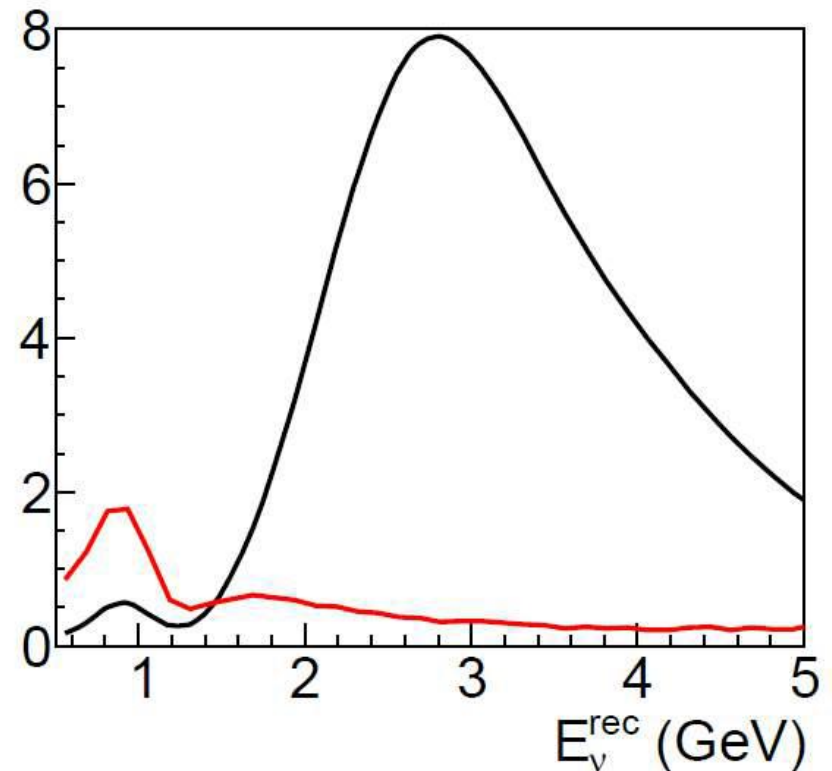
# COMPLEMENTARY

- Off-axis WC detector has better sig/bkg for 2<sup>nd</sup> max.

Signal to Background Ratio for anti- $\nu$  Mode

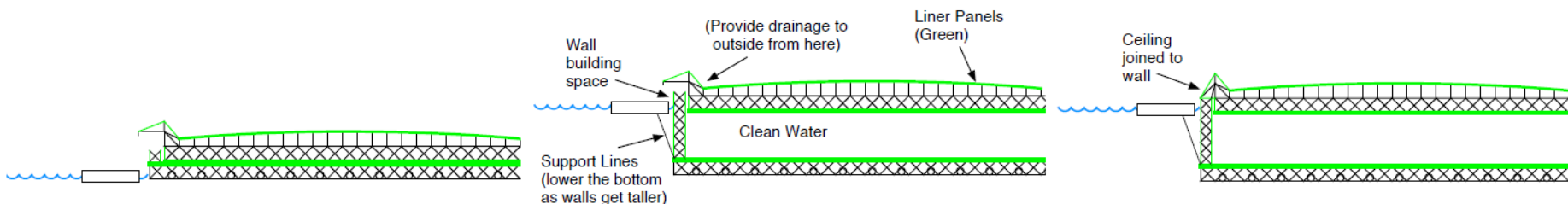
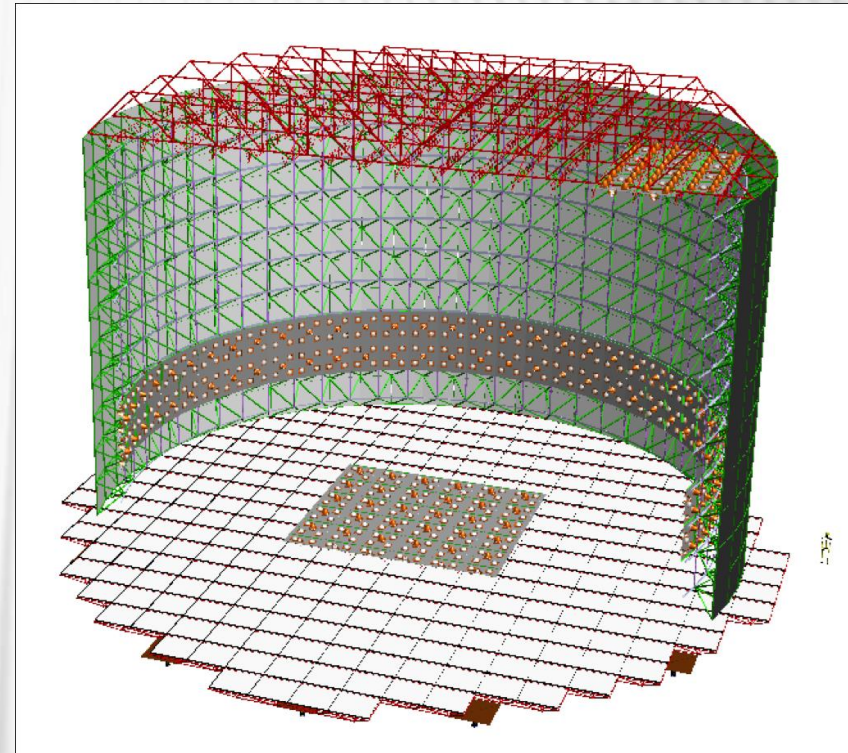


Signal to Background Ratio for  $\nu$  Mode



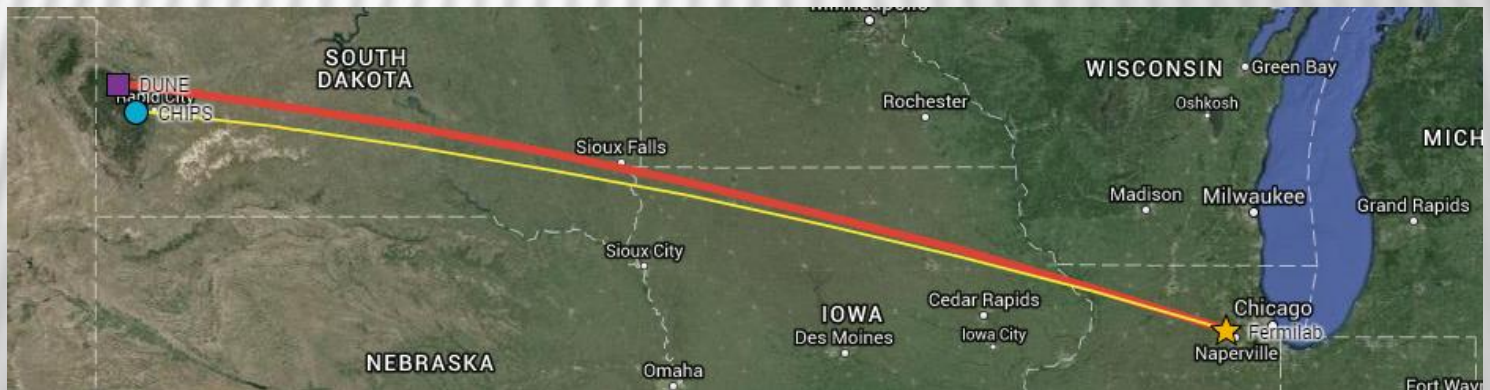
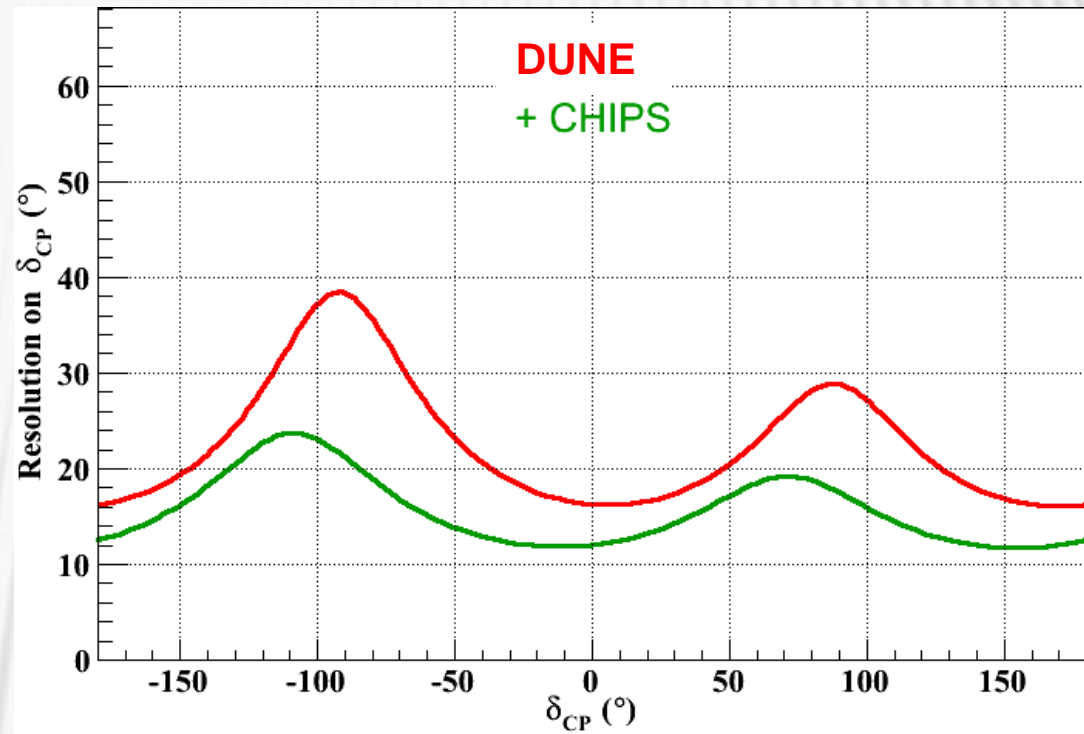
# CHEAP AS CHIPS

- Large modular detector built underwater
- Use existing water reservoirs for mechanical strength and detector mass
- May be deployed in existing beam lines
- CHIPS R&D program aims to demonstrate detector construction costs below \$50M / 100kton



# CP PHASE RESOLUTION

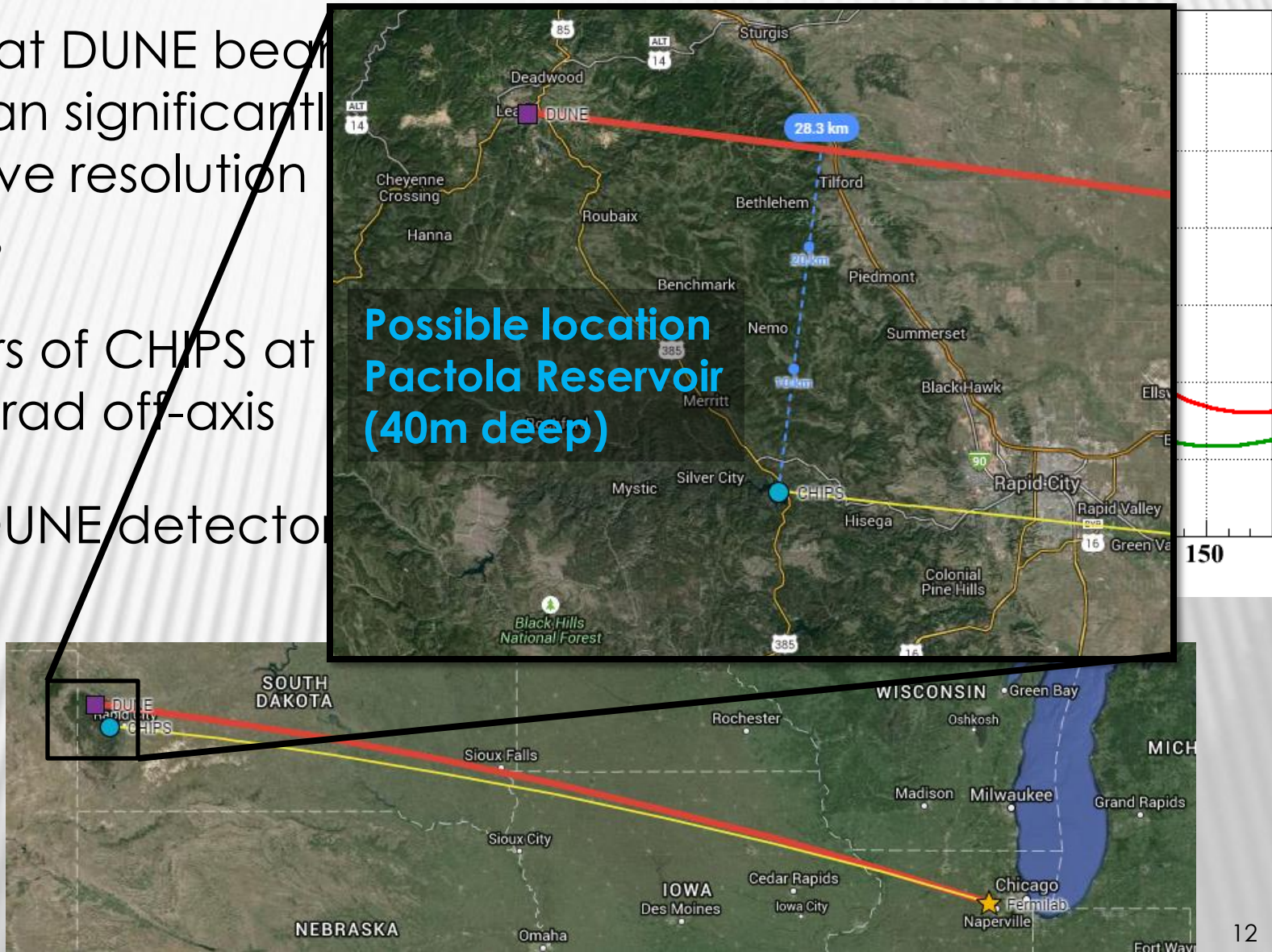
- 100kt at DUNE beam line can significantly improve resolution on  $\delta_{CP}$
- 6 years of CHIPS at  $\sim 20$  mrad off-axis
- 10kt DUNE detector





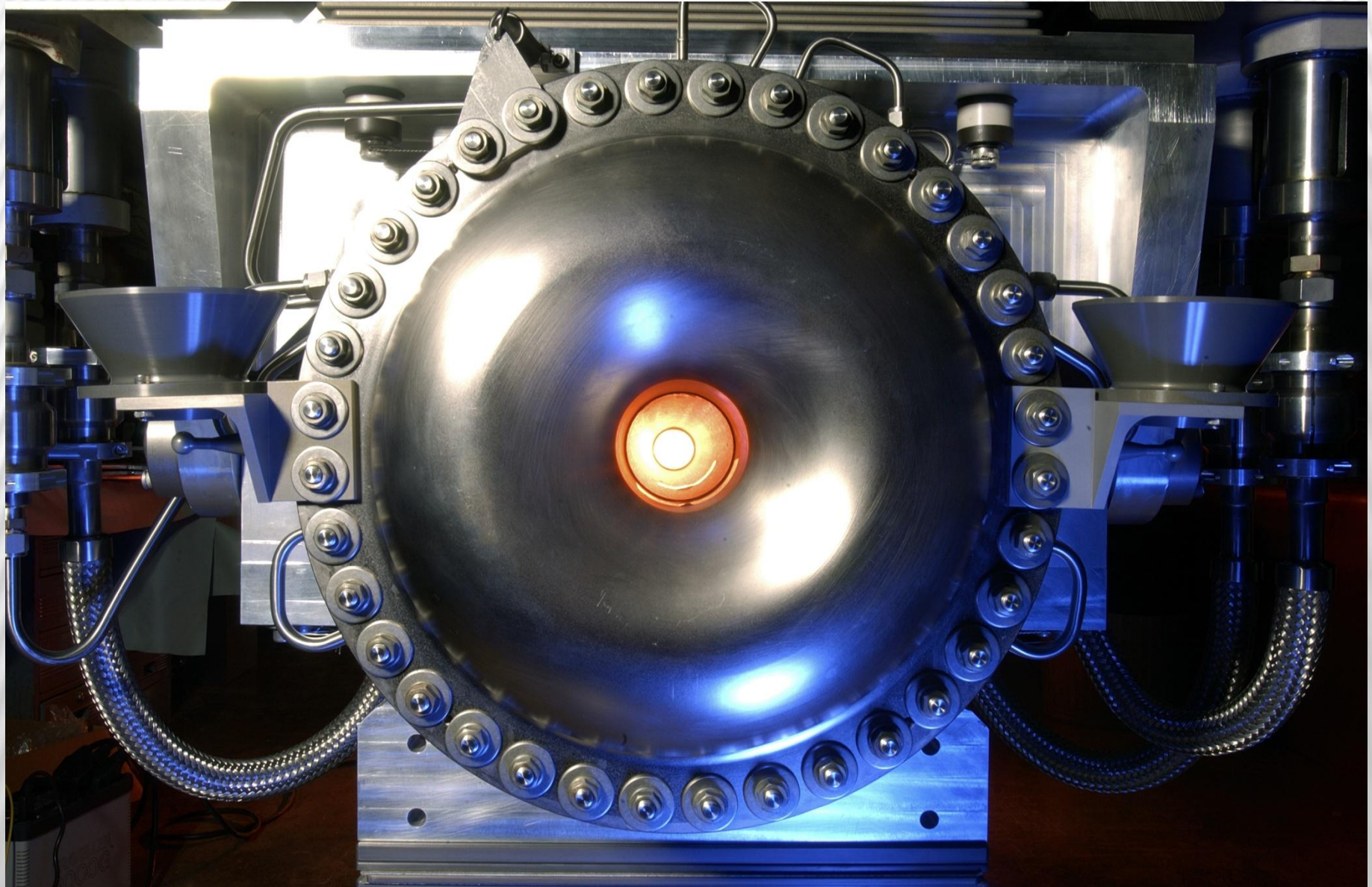
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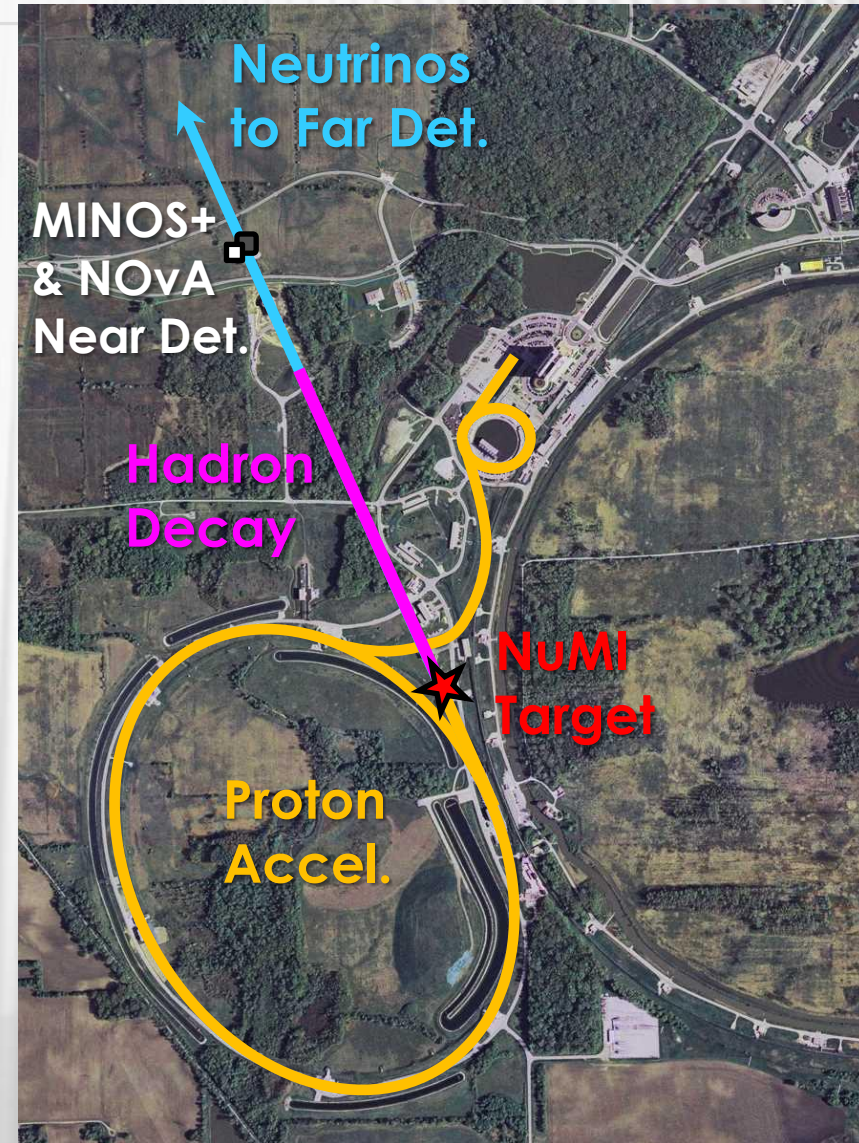
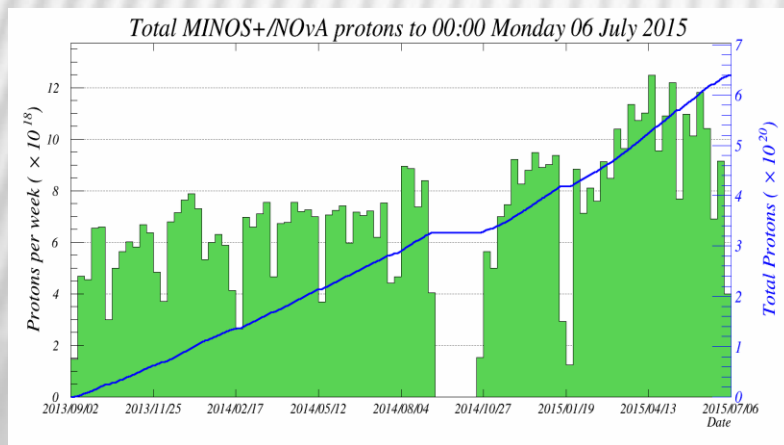
# R&D IN NUMI BEAM





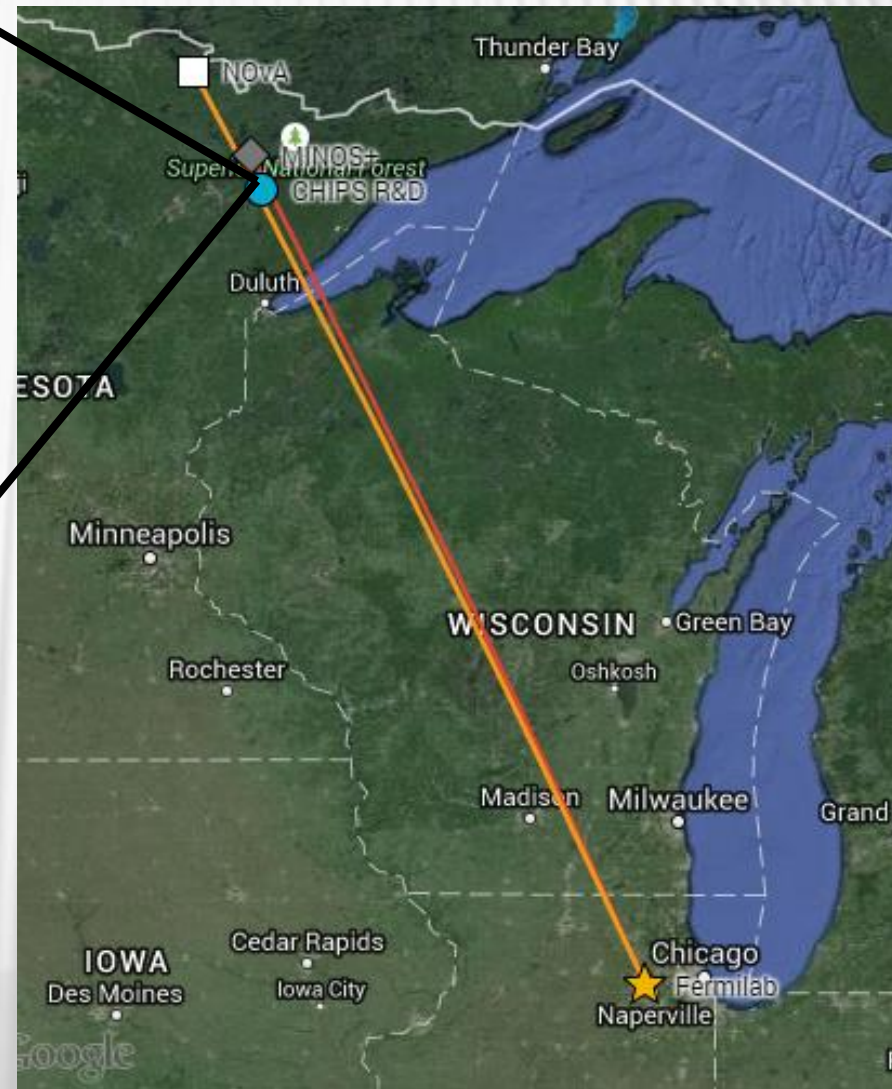
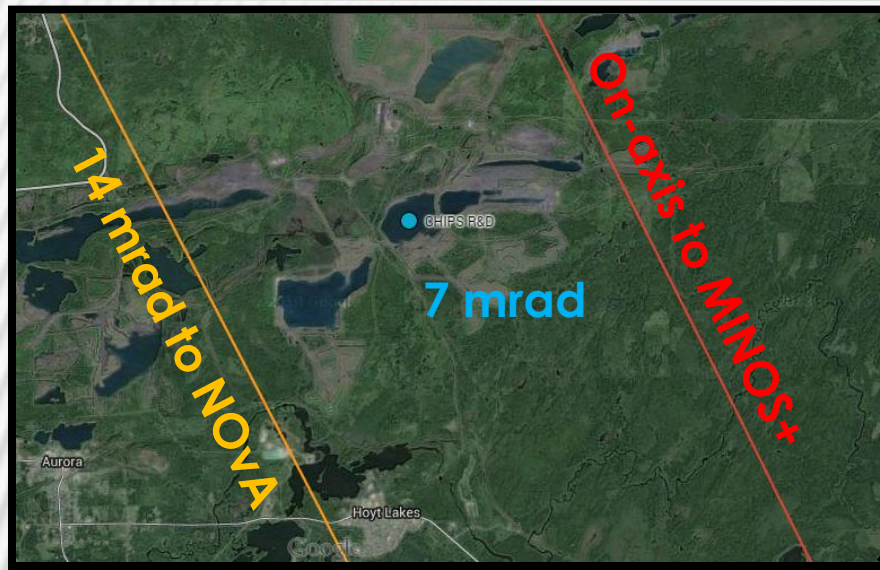
# R&D IN NUMI BEAM

- We have a working beam
- Capable of 700 kW
- Full power by mid 2016
- Excellent opportunity for detector R&D
- Great performance so far

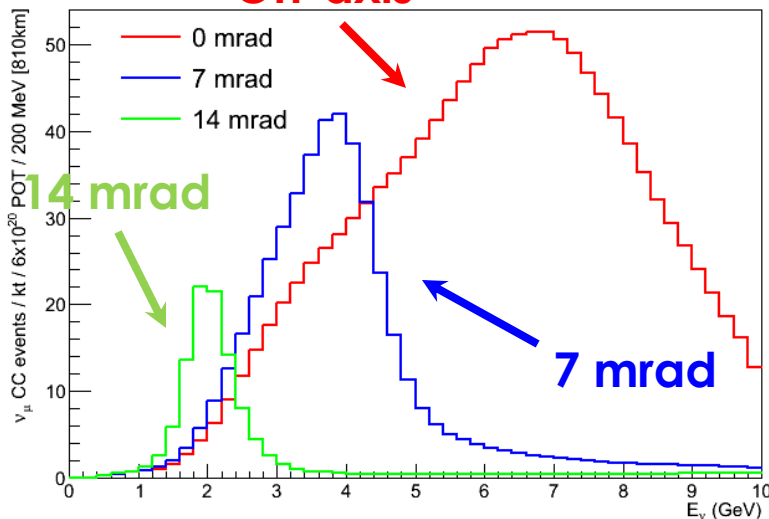




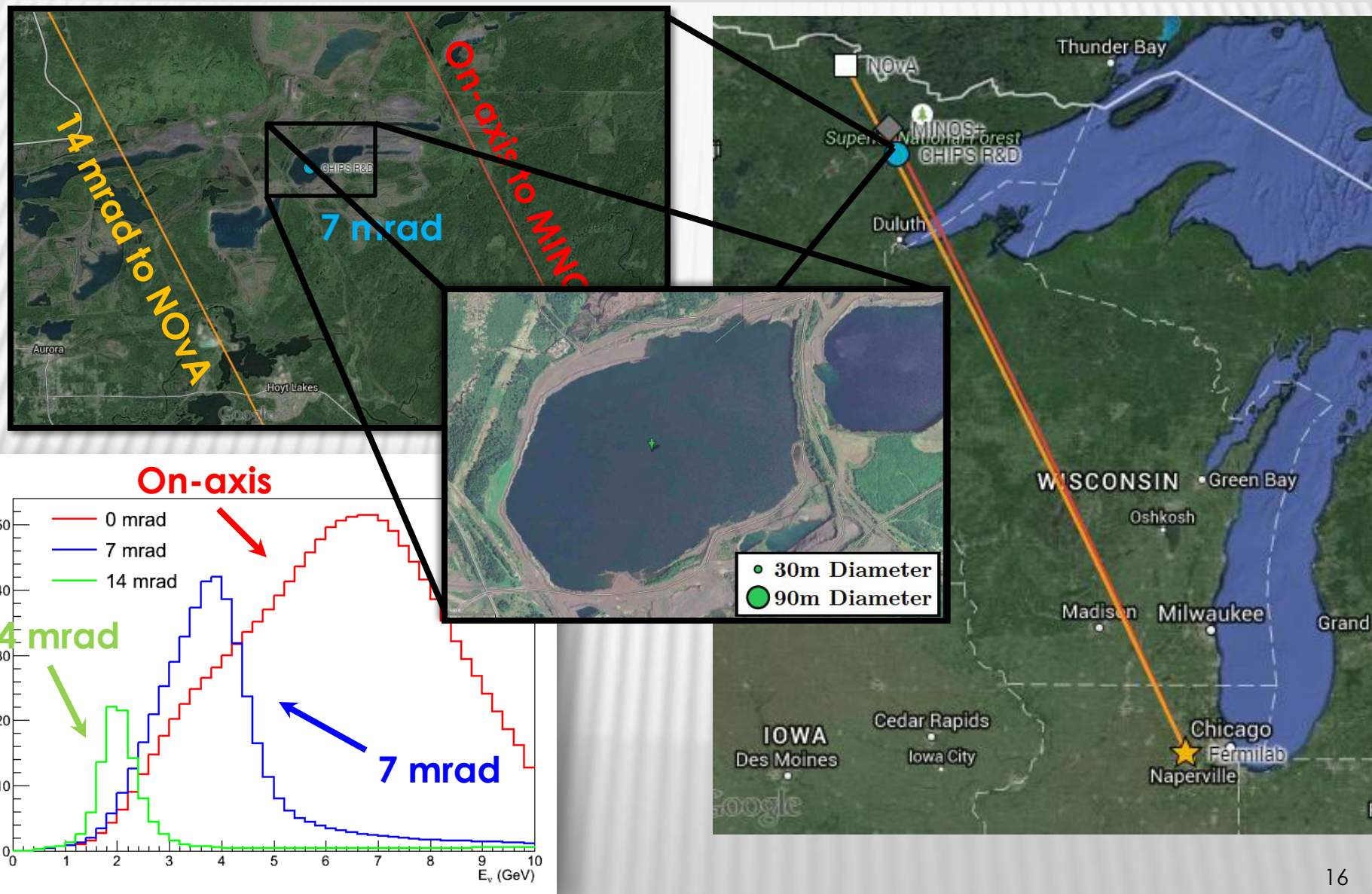
# CHIPS R&D LOCATION



## On-axis

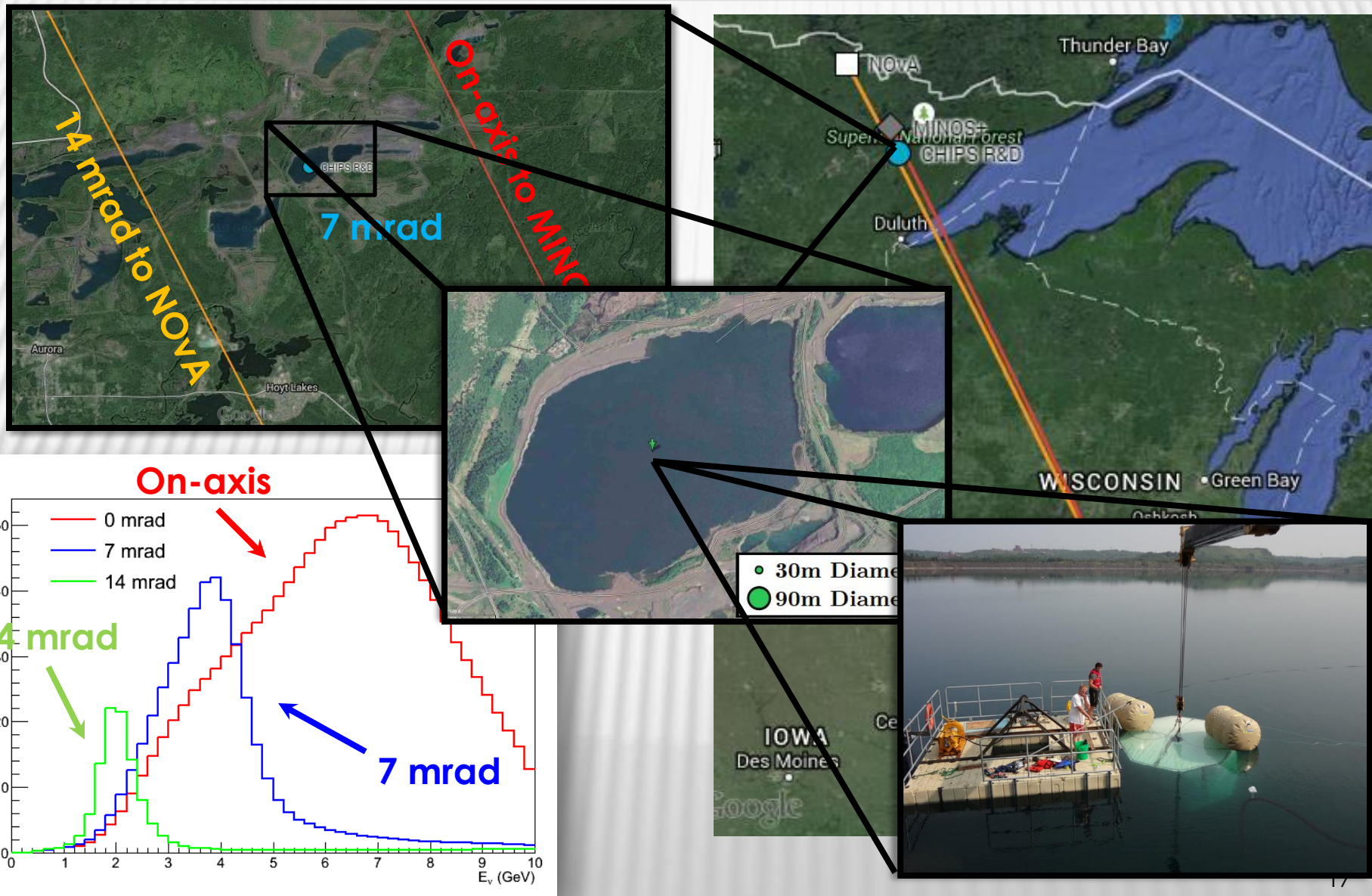


# CHIPS R&D LOCATION



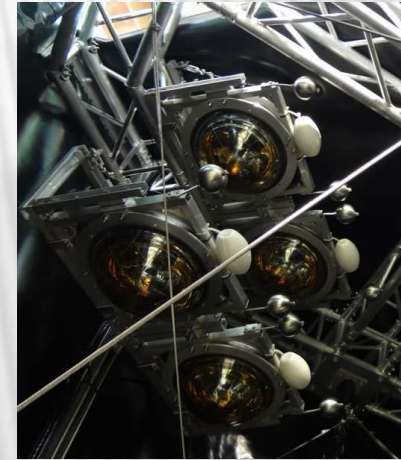


# CHIPS R&D LOCATION



# CHIPS-M

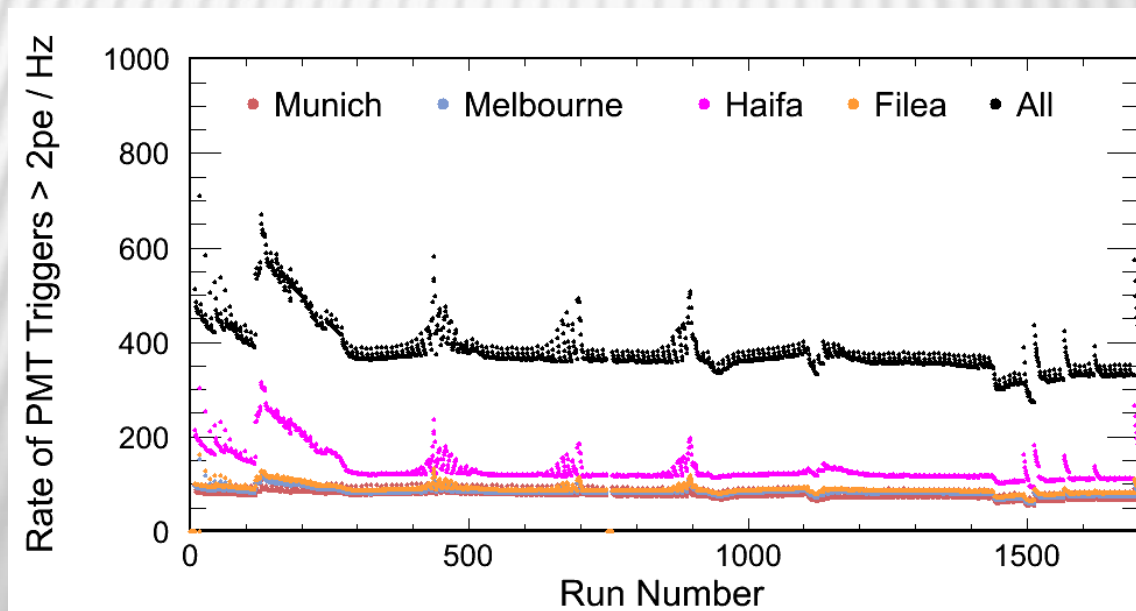
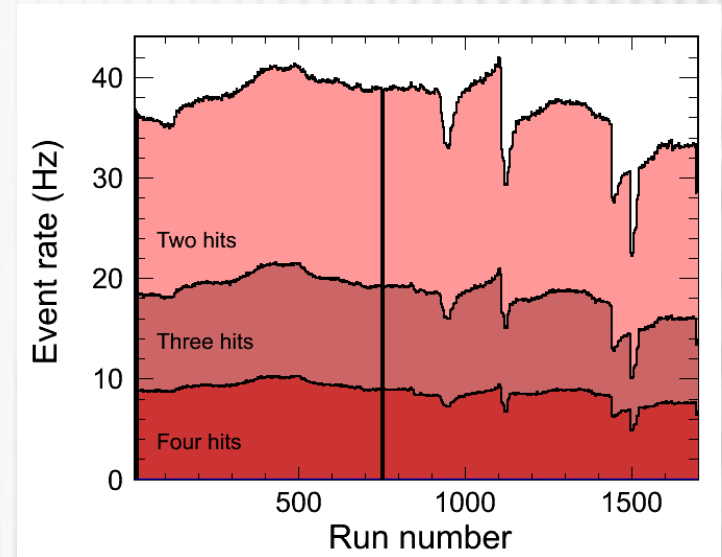
- Last summer: deployed 30ton prototype at 60m depth to test durability, filtration system, infrastructure, etc
- Instrumented with 5 Ice Cube Digital Optical Modules (DOM)





# CHIPS-M

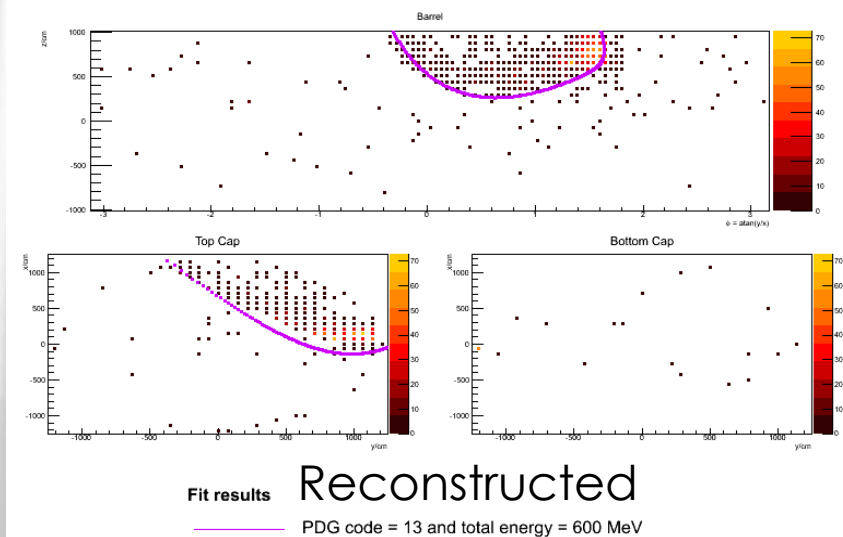
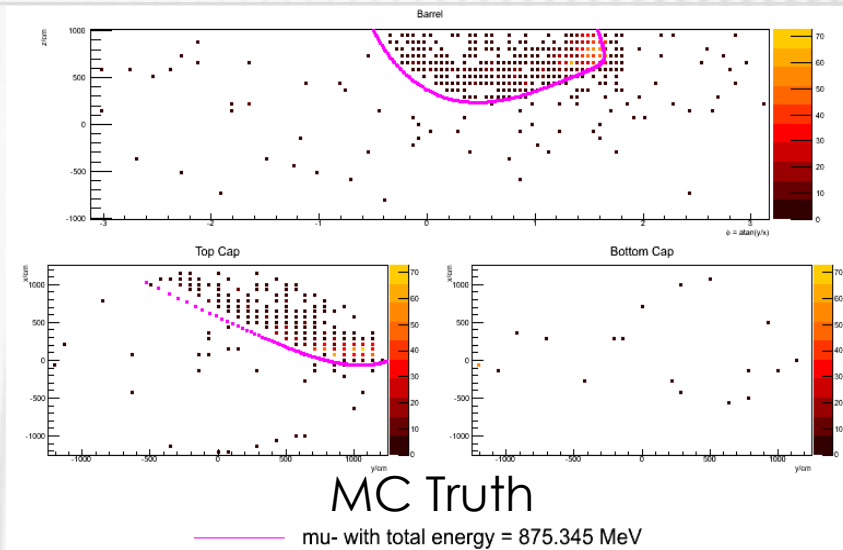
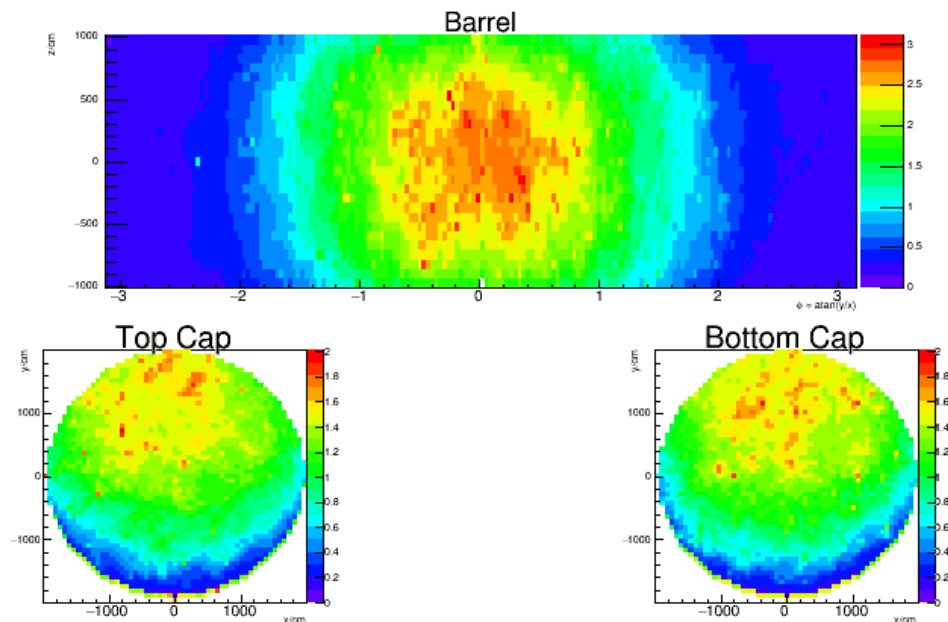
- Larger trigger rates correlate with appearance of full moon over the water → Light leak.
- Drop in coincidence rates followed by slow increase correlated with filter changes. Affects water clarity.



# DETECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- WCSim based simulation
- Reconstruction uses likelihood fits to particle hypotheses. Based on algorithm from MiniBooNE

1000  $\nu_e$ -CC events

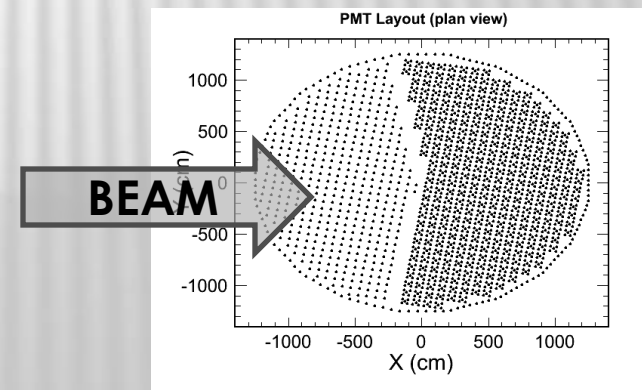
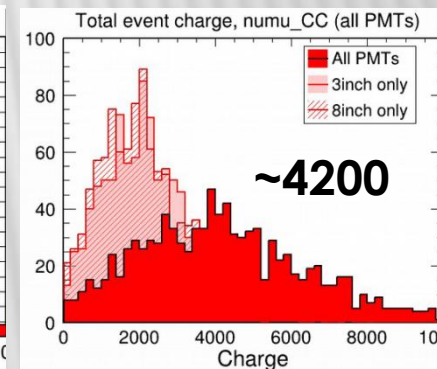
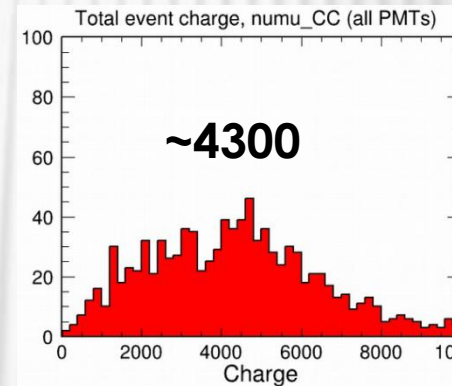
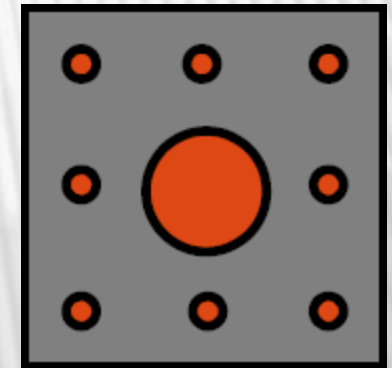
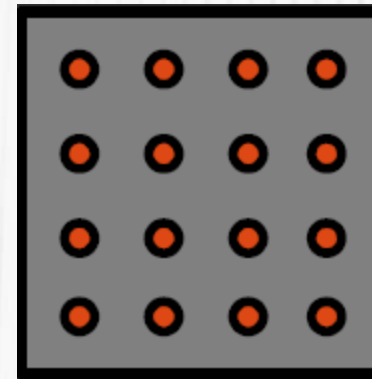
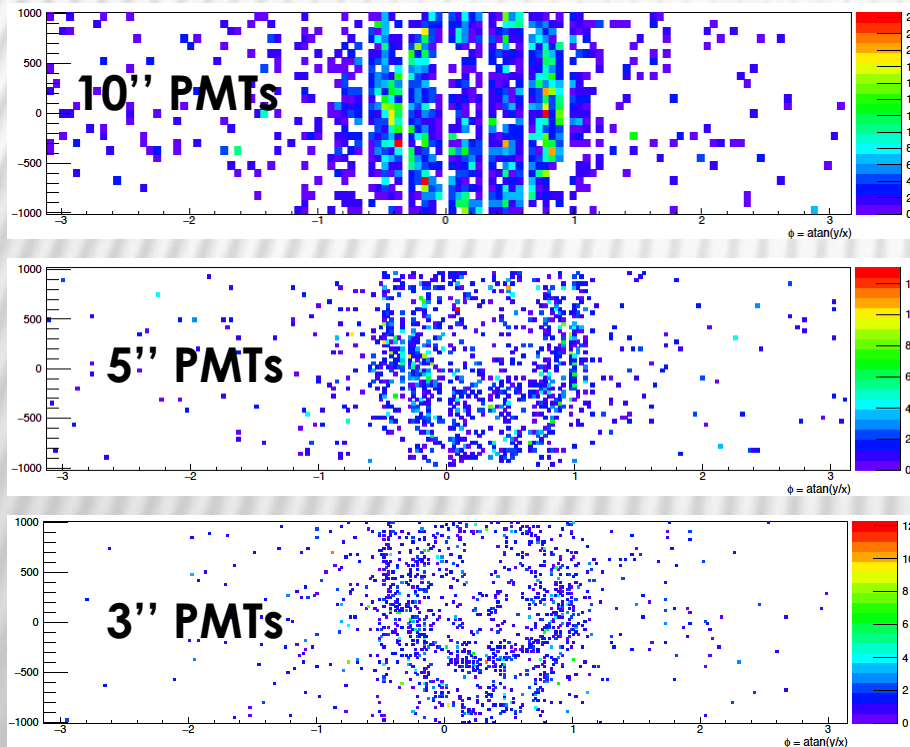




# DETECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Optimising PMT layouts
- Considering multiple PMT sizes
- Currently favouring 3'' PMTs using KM3Net DOM ideas

NC  $\pi^0$  example (10% coverage)



# DETECTOR DEVELOPMENT

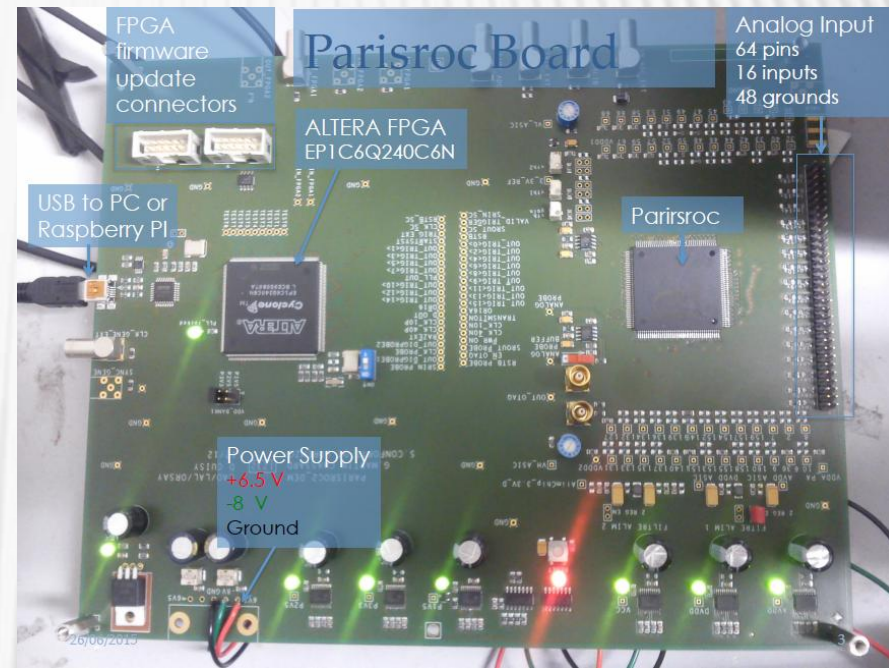
- Prototype PMT plane built at NIKHEF using 31 3'' PMTs
- 2m x 1m dimensions
- PMTs encased in acrylic hemispheres
- Central readout embedded in aluminium container
- Hardware and PMTs based on developments from KM3Net
- Will be deployed with CHIPS-M this summer (2015)





# DETECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Test integrated readout board with PARISROC chip
- Simultaneous readout of 16 PMTs measuring charge and time
- Used for veto system in outer detector layer with large PMTs
- PMTs will be borrowed from NEMO-3 experiment
- Will also be deployed in CHIPS-M this summer (2015)



# SUMMARY

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- CHIPS is an R&D project aiming to demonstrate a cheap WC detector concept
- Deployment in the future DUNE beam line can significantly enhance sensitivity to the CP violation phase
- Detector development is under way
- Second phase of prototype being deployed this summer

# BACKUP SLIDES

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